

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 28, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

For Governor,
JAMES WHITCOMB.
For Lieutenant Governor,
PARIS C. DUNNING.

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:

One copy, one year, \$2.00
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To Correspondents.

W. F. B.—We cannot furnish the copy of the Weekly Sentinel for less than 10¢. We will furnish the Weekly three months for fifty cents to as many as desire. The reports of the Supreme Court will be regularly given in the Sentinel. Thank you for the names.

The Swindler Beckwith, and Joseph G. Marshall.

The tendency of the defence put forth by the State Journal against the imputations made by the Lagrange Democrat, was such as to make it appear that Gov. Noble's report as to Beckwith's doings, had been falsely quoted or misrepresented. For the purpose of fairly laying the matter before the public, we copy in full so much of the reports of Gov. Noble, as one of the commissioners of Internal Improvements, as relates to the subject. The first of these extracts we take from the Documentary Journal of 1839-40, last part, pages 40 and 41; and the second from Doc. Jour. for 18-40-41—2d part, pages 10 and 17.

In the first report, Gov. Noble said:

"It will be recollected that Edward M. Beckwith, the Resident Engineer, has become obnoxious to a portion of the public, and to many of the contractors. He was charged with acting oppressively, in his official capacity, towards some of the contractors, by withholding their just earnings, and on the other hand it was alleged, that he was partial, and that, in the exercise of his favoritism, the public interest had suffered by over-estimating the value of the work, and by paying for it more than it was worth. In consequence of these complaints, the Chief Engineer and Commissioner advised that the appointment of Resident Engineer for the railroad, should be postponed to the June term of the Board, and therefore the name of Mr. Beckwith was not offered at the time of the confirmation of the other nomination at our March session. He was however retained in the service under his former appointment. From March to June all the plausible objections were listened to, and although there were no developments positively establishing his guilt, yet the suspicions against him were too strong to admit of his being longer retained. Finding that he was not encouraged, either by the Chief Engineer or myself, and knowing that he would have to report upon his conduct at the June term, he relieved us by giving notice to Mr. Williams that he would resign at the June letting, and that, in the meantime, he would prepare the records and files of his office, and state his accounts, that he might be understood to understand them. When it was understood that he was not to remain in office under the new Board, those who dreaded his official influence were more free in communicating what they knew or suspected of his doings. At the same time, the contractor on the first work let upon the road, informed one of the subordinate engineers that he had given Mr. Beckwith at one time, whilst he was working on hand, the sum of \$500 dollars, and at another time \$400 dollars. These sums he says he viewed in the character of bribes, and named the transaction to one or more friends. As an excuse for himself, he says Beckwith asked him for the money, that all he possessed had been expended in the job, and that he would incur the displeasure of Beckwith and be driven to insolvency by the withholding of his just earnings, he thought it better to comply than risk the consequences of asking his word against Beckwith's denial, if he should attempt to expose him. These parties, having seen sufficient, the Chief Engineer made the necessary affidavit, and Beckwith was brought before the Mayor of Madison, and was recognized and let to bail, but did not appear for trial, at the date of the letting. These events induced a re-measurement of the largest suspected job which exhibited an over estimate of \$15,000 beyond the sum that should have been paid according to the contract prices. Suit was immediately brought against the contractor for the over-payment, and a lien taken upon his property so far as it could be reached. It will however fall very far short of paying the money.—Beckwith was also arrested and held to bail in a civil action, but escaped from the custody of the sheriff."

"In order that a correct and impartial measurement of the suspected jobs might be had, by an engineer free from influence of State officers, Mr. Lapham of Ohio, was requested to attend upon the line and perform that service, in conjunction with the Resident Engineer, T. A. Morris. The result is, that over-payments have been detected in seven cases amounting to \$25,000, and in two cases there have been over-payments due to the contractors of \$1,100. That Beckwith shared in the over-payments in one or more cases, there is no room for doubt, but we have no sufficient reason to suppose that all the contractors, who have been overpaid, participated in his guilt. Civil actions for the recovery of the over-payments in all the cases have been and will be instituted."

"These occurrences have demonstrated the necessity of additional legislation, such as is now unknown to our statute books. Had there existed some summary mode, in the form of attachment or treasury warrant, remedying that placed in the power of the officers of the United States, a large sum could have been saved. But as such a remedy was not provided no steps could be taken to prevent Mr. Beckwith from selling property and collecting his money at interest, amounting to some \$12,000, acquired, no doubt by his corrupt conduct."

In his next report, of 1840-41, Gov. Noble made the following statements:

"From what transpired last winter, the Board will expect, and my duty as Commissioner claim of me, some notice of what has been done in the effort to recover from Edward M. Beckwith, the absconding Engineer from the railroad, the large sum abstracted from the public funds by over estimates and payments, procured by bribes, and in which over payments he no doubt shared."

"Of this detection—his arraignment upon the criminal charge—his arrest and escape in the civil action instituted for the recovery of the money, the Board reported to the last session of the Legislature; and at the same time some regret was expressed, because our laws did not afford such a remedy as would prevent the fugitive from transferring his money into cash, his sale of real estate, and his large claims for money at interest, discovered about the time of his arrest. Having found a deed left by accident, or from the hasty leave he took, conveying valuable property to a third person, the large sum of money he had executed, no doubt was entertained of his intention to put his property out of his hands, that it might be converted into money by his brother, and in that way deprive the State of the proceeds thereof. But neither the State officers nor the public had any knowledge of a transfer of any of his property up to the day of the meeting of the Legislature."

"At the time of Beckwith's exposure, his acquaintances had no knowledge of the large sum of money he had put out at usurious interest, but one disclosure was made after another, until it was ascertained that he had the following property and obligations, viz:

The land and fine house erecting on the hill, then estimated to cost, \$5,500
His interest in land and new town plat at Columbus, 2,500
Note on John Woodburn, cash lent, 4,500
Note on Sheets & Co., cash lent, 1,000
Note on Squire Wharton, cash lent, 1,000
Note on C. Woodburn, cash lent, 1,000
Note on Leonard & Co., 1,000

"The three last notes were collected by himself or brother, soon after his arrest."

"With the hope of recovering some portion of the money obtained, as was believed, through fraud, the Legislature at the last session took the precaution to legislate with closed doors whilst the act was passed, authorizing the State officers to proceed in a summary mode, without attachment, to recover money, generally from State agents or contractors, when improperly obtained or withheld. The second night after this proceeding, and as soon as the act passed, through the influence of the head and of the Executive, the Resident Engineer was dispatched to Madison with a copy of the act, and with a request for the State's counsel to commence the proper action. Proceedings, such as the act authorized, were accordingly begun against the property and creditors of Beckwith. In these cases no trial has yet been had, but from the answer filed by Joseph G. Marshall, Esq., it appears that he sets up a claim to the land at Columbus, to the house and lots on the hill near Madison, and to the note on John Woodburn for \$4,500; all of which as alleged, were procured through the brother of Beckwith. He also held a note on Sheets and Grover, but gave it up to James Beckwith, and it is now claimed by a third person, a citizen of Louisville, who has brought suit for the recovery of the money."

Here then is the history of the affair as officially given by Gov. Noble. If it does not fully bear out

every inference made by the Lagrange Democrat, it certainly leaves the matter, so far as Mr. Marshall is concerned, in a very doubtful position, and one which he owes it to the people to clear up, if he can.

Beckwith was prosecuted by the State in a civil suit, the result of which is thus given by Phillip Mason and J. L. Williams, in their report, as the Board of Internal Improvement, in 1841,—which will be found in the Doc. Jour. for 1841-42, 1st part, page 57.

"The suit instituted in the Jefferson Circuit Court against Edward M. Beckwith, formerly an Engineer on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, for alleged over-estimates made by him, has resulted in a judgment in favor of the State of \$17,342 12. The case has, however, been taken by the defendant's counsel to the Supreme Court, on the ground of some illegality in the proceedings."

Now as the Journal has taken up the cudgels to defend Mr. Marshall from the inevitable inferences of these dark transactions, will it answer us a question or two for the benefit of the public?

Will it state the peculiar facts and circumstances under which Beckwith escaped?

Did not Marshall take him in a carriage from Madison to South Hanover to get Judge Eggleston to reduce his bail? Did he not keep him there till after night, and did not Beckwith, on his return, leave the carriage before it got back to Madison? Did not Marshall thus return alone, and take possession of the property and effects of Beckwith to a large amount? Did he not then get the bail released entirely?

If the Journal will answer these questions, perhaps we may propound some others of interest to the public.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 18th, says the Union, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Benton, and agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of general and staff officers in the army.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed, with some amendments.

The bill providing for the speedy adjustment of suspended pre-emption claims was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Dayton made a motion to recommit the bill providing for the transportation of the United States mail across the Isthmus of Panama, on the ground that the report on the bill from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and presented by Mr. Semple, contained a letter on Oregon, written by a traveller in that region, which, in the judgment of the Senator from New Jersey, was rather too florid in its style to comport with the dignity of a Senate report. Several extracts from this letter were read by Mr. Dayton, and what with the original pronunciation and peculiar intonations of the honorable Senator, and the high poetical character of the extracts, a hearty laugh was excited. Mr. Semple gave the gentleman from New Jersey "a Roland for his Oliver." He recalled to the recollection of the Senate a notable rhetorical flourish which embellished a speech delivered by Mr. Dayton two years ago, in which the eloquent Jerseyman spoke of "the crack of the rifle amid the mountain recesses of Oregon, reverberating across the Rocky mountains, starting the echoes in the valley of the Mississippi, and finally finding a resting place on the shores of Europe!" Mr. Semple referred to the fact that Mr. Dayton, as a member of the committee, had assented to the publication of this letter in the body of the report—stated that the letter contained much valuable information—and readily assented to the motion to recommit.

The bill making certain alterations in the pay department of the army was passed.

The House spent the whole day, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in debate on the army appropriation bill. Mr. McKay gave notice of some important amendments, of which a statement will be found in the proper place. And the House adopted a resolution to close the debate on the bill to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Gov. Whitcomb and the Indiana Journal.

The Daily Indiana Journal has inserted the authorized denial of Gov. Whitcomb of his having written or dictated the article from the Lagrange Democrat concerning Joseph G. Marshall and Engineer Beckwith; but adds that "the Governor is too old a lawyer to put in the plea of guilty," and that "our (the editor's) opinion is yet unchanged in regard to the authorship of the article to which allusion is made." The Journal had previously charged the Governor with being the author of the article. This, then, is directly attacking the Governor's veracity. And yet the Journal talks about personal abuse!! We have had many periods of political bitterness and strife in our country in by-gone times, but we undertake to say that this is the first time in our political history that the authorized contradiction by a person so honorably elevated by his fellow-citizens, has met with a contradiction in the press. Of course we might wait for the proof to sustain the Journal's unprecedented charge, but we will in the mean time take occasion to say that no person who is the least conversant with any of the numerous publications by Gov. Whitcomb, will say it resembles his manner in the slightest degree, either as to the matter, the spirit, the tone or the language. Besides, all acquainted with him, know that he never indulges in personality, unconnected with official conduct. The Journal may succeed possibly in making a few of the least informed of its readers believe its wily assertions, but it cannot impose upon one even of such who has listened to any of the many speeches of Gov. Whitcomb. He has been the subject of frequent abuse and misrepresentation himself, but he never retaliates. His speeches are occupied with fact and argument, addressed to the reason and to the love of country of his fellow-citizens, in relation to great measures of a State or National character. We now see, however, that the object is to carry on a personal warfare against Gov. Whitcomb, and we say, let the detractors come on. The people, say, the sovereign people—and thank God they are sovereign—will give a good account of them.

The British Whig Spirit.

Blackwood's Magazine, a high Tory British print, and one which takes every opportunity of traducing this country and its statesmen, is engaged in misquoting, garbling, and ridiculing the speeches of members of Congress. The Indiana Journal has taken to copying the slang, and says, "it afforded the editor much amusement!" The Journal even goes further, by saying that it is a "pity the reviewer did not wait until the receipt of Judge Wick's late Oregon speech."

It makes but little difference, it seems to us, with whig editors, as to what is said of our country, especially as the British perfectly coincide with their policy, and the lampoons generally are expended on the Democratic party of the nation. Their predilections for royalty will stick out, despite their professions to the contrary when they wish to float with the popular current. The Journal promises to continue these British blackguard articles; and from its expressed wish, no doubt, lend all the aid in its power to its favored contemporary over the water.

G. S. ORTH.—This gentleman, the retired Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, is announced as a candidate for the State Senate. This was no doubt in the bargain. Our Democratic friends will no doubt prevent its consummation by acting with harmony and energy.

News from the Army.

Later from the Army.

American Arms still Triumphant.

From the N. O. Picayune, of Saturday night, Delta of Monday, and other papers, we gather the following information in relation to another battle with the Mexican forces, or rather two battles, which took place on the 8th and 9th inst. and which resulted in a total rout of the enemy, as will be seen by the extracts.

The U. S. Steamer Col. Harney arrived this morning, just as our paper was going to press, from Brazos Santiago, having left on the 14th inst. Her news is glorious to our arms.

She brings official accounts of a second battle between the Mexican and American forces, which took place on the 9th, commencing at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., within three miles of Camp Taylor.

The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was so posted as to sweep the narrow pass by which Gen. Taylor was advancing, there being a swamp on either hand. Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the teeth of the enemy's destructive fire, and the troops promptly responded, and carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet.

So sudden and impetuous was the attack, and so successful, that Arista had no time to save his papers, which, with all his correspondence, fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The action lasted one hour and a half, in which time, 600 Mexicans were either killed or wounded, and the Americans took 300 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. The American loss in this action, was but 62, killed and wounded.

Among the killed, were Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cochran, Col. Brown, (by the bursting of a shell,) Lieut. Eng, and one or two others whose names are not given. Colonel Payne, Lieuts. Gates, Burbank, Hove, Luther and others, were wounded.

We regret to say that Major Ringgold, who was so severely wounded in the action of the 8th, died on the 10th inst., and was buried next day with the honors of war.

The total loss of the Mexicans in the two actions of the 8th and 9th was at least 1200. The Mexican force amounted to at least 6000 men, while that of the Americans on the ground did not exceed 1600.

An exchange of prisoners took place between the two armies subsequent to the action, by which Capt. Thornton and Hardee and Lieut. Kane have been returned to the army. Lieut. Daess was not demanded and still remains a prisoner. Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Taylor was Gen. Veja. For him two American officers were offered in exchange, but it was declined to give him up, save in exchange for an American officer of equal rank, whenever one should be taken.

Gen. Veja and two Mexican Lieutenants were sent over by Gen. Taylor on the Col. Harney as prisoners of war. Gen. Veja was allowed to be accompanied by one of his aids, a Lieut. Colonel as a friend.

The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it; but all their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans. In their flight many of the Mexicans took to the river and were drowned in their attempts to swim it.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon of the action. Leaving there his whole force, he started the next morning for point Isabel, and arrived there the evening of the 10th without molestation. The morning of the 11th he started back for his camp opposite Matamoros. We need not say that he and his army are in the highest spirits.

The Delta gives the following account of the first day's fighting:

Gen. Taylor left point Isabel on the 7th inst., with 2000 men and 250 wagons loaded with stores, for the fort opposite Matamoros. On the 8th, while marching, came in sight of the Mexican army, and when quite near, both armies commenced firing with their artillery. The Mexican from 7000 to 10,000 strong, surrounded Gen. Taylor, but those on the rear were soon forced to retreat. The battle commenced at noon, and a constant roar of cannon was kept until dark, when all was quiet.

OUR ARMY SLEPT ON THE FIELD IN BATTLE ARRAY, ready for and expecting another hard day's work; but in the morning, seeing nothing of the Mexicans, Gen. Taylor sent out Capt. Duncan's company, and found they had all left the battle field; save their dead and badly wounded, together with three field pieces, which they left on the ground. About 200 were left dead. Those who were taken prisoners, say that our firing was so destructive that the whole Mexican army was ordered to charge upon that of ours, but most of the men positively refused.

One of the lead officers rushed into their midst with sword in hand, to urge them to battle, rather than do which—they shot him down.

On the 9th Gen. Taylor again took up his march for the camp opposite Matamoros, and again encountered the enemy in a ravine about three miles below the camp, where they had chosen their position to dispute his progress, and in the action which lasted about three hours defeated them; they had about 300 killed and wounded, and lost 9 pieces of artillery, 3 standard-bearers a great number of small arms, pack mules, &c.

Amid the rejoicings on account of the triumph of our arms the nation has cause to mourn the loss of some of her bravest sons.

From the most authentic source, we learn that the number of the enemy's forces in both engagements was not less than between 7000 and 8000 men. Gen. Taylor after reaching the camp returned to Point Isabel on the evening of the 12th, with a train of wagons loaded with ammunition, baggage, mules, &c., taken from the enemy.

The communication between Point Isabel and Gen. Taylor's camp opposite Matamoros may be now considered open. Some of the ammunition taken from the enemy in the first engagement was used upon them in the second.

The Gallant Capt. Walker, was in both engagements, and we are happy to state escaped without injury.

We have the following verbal intelligence from one of the Dragoons of the U. S. Army.

He stated that when Gen. Taylor came in sight of the enemy their number appeared to be so large that he exclaimed "friends we must conquer or die," saying which he ordered the dragoons to charge on the Mexican artillery. They immediately obeyed their commander's orders and made such an onslaught on them that they were compelled to abandon their field pieces and seek their safety in flight.

Our informant stated that the Mexicans retreated in confusion to the Rio Grande, and that he was amongst those who pursued them to the river. Several Mexicans were drowned in attempting to cross. He is not positive whether the whole or part only of the Mexican army attempted to cross the Rio Grande.

The steam schooner, James C. left Brazos Santiago, in company with the Col. Harney with despatches for Galveston, consequently the next arrival to be looked for will be the steamship Galveston.

ANOTHER BANK BURET.—The Bank of the River Raisin has burst again. It will gain more credit with Whig financiers for this "masterly stroke of policy." Wonder if the Sub-treasury, or the reduction of the Tariff will be the cause?

WAR NEWS.

We copy the following from the Union of the 19th. These details are of course authentic and without exaggeration:

From the Rio Grande.

We learn that despatches were received this evening from Gen. Taylor, dated the 3d and 5th inst.—both Point Isabel, and the fort on the Rio Grande, perfectly safe.

On the 1st, the defenses on the river being made strong, (nearly completed,) General Taylor left a garrison of some 500 men, under Major Brown, of the 7th infantry, and marched with the remainder of his army (27 miles) to Point Isabel. Not an enemy was seen in the whole distance. All apprehensions for the safety of that depot of supplies were thus dissipated.

But on the morning (five o'clock) of the 3d, the enemy, from the side of Matamoros, opened a heavy cannonade upon our fort, which lasted with but little intermission till midnight. In the meantime the enemy's guns (all but one mortar) were silenced by our fort. Major Brown lost one sergeant killed, and not another man wounded. Our gallant little band expected an assault from this side of the river at the same time, and was fully prepared to repel it. None was made.

Matamoros was necessarily fired upon in the act of silencing the enemy's batteries, and also to kill or disperse the troops therein quartered. The buildings were probably but little damaged. The inhabitants, no doubt, had mostly fled before the commencement of the cannonade. What number of Mexican troops were killed was only known by conjecture; no doubt a considerable number.

General Taylor, at Point Isabel, expected, on the 5th, to march the next day with a heavy train of supplies for the fort on the river, and then to assume offensive operations against the Mexicans; but a private letter makes the probable conjecture that General Arista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river—leaving in the chapparrals only the rancheros—his irregular cavalry. It is not likely that he will return, "Jeus Christ," "Hail and Damnation," "God damn my soul," &c., as often as every three or four words. If any one is desirous of taking lessons in this amiable accomplishment, for a reasonable fee, we can tell him where they can be obtained.

The affair with Captain Walker's Texan rangers, as was represented by rumor, was much exaggerated. The temporary success of that gallant and enterprising officer his company lost, by a surprise, but a handful of men—8 or 10.

Captains Thornton and Hardee, and Lieut. Kane, all of the 2d dragoons, had arrived unhurt, prisoners of war, at Matamoros, and reported themselves to General Taylor, by letter, as kindly treated.

In the cannonade Major Brown, Captain Mansfield of the engineers, Capt. Low, and the garrison were all much distinguished. General Taylor always writes coolly. His march, when he expected to meet 3000 Mexican horse, was a gallant enterprise. The Mexicans have not probably had, good and bad, 4000 troops on the lower Rio Grande.

War Movements.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.—The government is "assuming" (to use Mr. Madison's celebrated language) the armor and the attitude demanded by the crisis. The President and his cabinet are now actively engaged in organizing his military and naval forces under the recent act of Congress. He is in constant communication with his secretaries, and in frequent consultation, night and day, with his cabinet.

In 20 days after the fiery torch is passed through the land, we shall have the 50,000 volunteers offering to take the field. Those who live near the scene of action will probably be first called out; but the more distant volunteers will be held in reserve, to hide their action, if they are wanting. We understand that offers are pouring in upon the President. Among them, that we can call to mind, is a regiment from Pennsylvania, under Gen. Sherwood; a brigade from N. York, under Gen. Gibbs McNeil. Offers of service in various forms are made.—Union.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th, gives the following paragraph, and we rejoice to see this spirit in the sons of Richmond:

"One of the largest public meetings ever held in Richmond, is now just as our paper is going to press, (8 o'clock P. M.) assembled at the City Hall, for the purpose of raising a regiment of volunteers for Texas. Truly, the work goes bravely on!"

NEW ORLEANS.—Up to the 14th about 1500 troops had left for the camp at Rio Grande.

Among the volunteers who had professed their services, about four hundred and seventy-five are Germans.

HON. BAILEY PEYTON.—Mr. Peyton, in the true spirit of the heroic race from which he sprung, has volunteered as a private for the Rio Grande.

A number of patriotic ladies of New Orleans presented Gen. Smith with a superb banner.

The California Guards, under Capt. Whitley, has a splendid band, and the most gallant spirits in the world are rallying under his tattered flag, that floated in 1815 on the battle-field of Chalmette.

Although the quota of troops called for from Louisiana has been raised, the Legion, which has tendered its services, making up any deficiency, there seems to be little or no abatement in the military ardor of the people.

As the intelligence reaches the interior of the warlike demonstrations on the Rio Grande, and of the call for aid, armed men spring up in every direction, and volunteers continue to pour into the city. All who come are cheerfully received and mustered into the service, in anticipation that their assistance will be required to punish effectually the enemy who has so rashly entered into a contest with us.

LOVE AND GLORY.—A gentleman from Iberville married a most lovely girl, and in two hours afterwards married with the volunteers. A rich planter of East Feliciana was engaged to a beautiful young lady, with no dowry but her charms and virtues; he reluctantly left her for the frontier, yet being desirous of securing to her his estate, he induced her to follow him to the city. They were married, and in a few minutes she returned to her new home, and he proceeded with the volunteers. They attend these heroic husbands, and love and bliss to welcome their return.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Louisville Journal of the 16th, says:—"Yesterday, Wm. Preston, Esq., procured a subscription of \$50,000, (twenty-five gentlemen subscribing \$2,000 each,) which sum he has placed to the credit of the Governor in the Bank of Kentucky, to be used by the Governor in case it should be necessary in despatching troops to the seat of war."

A letter in the Phila. Ledger, dated Washington, March 17, says:—"It is proposed now to concentrate on the Mexican frontier, under Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor, 20,000 volunteers, and also 10,000 troops of the regular army, as soon as the increase authorized by the act to increase the rank and file of the army can be effected. But whether the whole of these 30,000 men are to be forthwith 'marched to the battle-field,' will also depend upon circumstances. A sounder consideration will be exercised by the President and his Cabinet, but the most energetic measures will continue to be adopted to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination."

THE FOLLOWING resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the people in Washington county:

Resolved, That we approve of the act of the last General Assembly, in relation to the calling of a convention to amend the constitution of the State, believing that an experience of thirty years, and the radical improvement made in the science of government during that time, as well as the great changes that have occurred since the adoption of the present constitution, in the population, the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical interests of the people, render such a call highly proper and desirable.

The Miami Indians near Fort Wayne, Ind., are about to remove to the west, a government agent having already arrived to superintend their removal.

An editor down east, who served forty days on a jury, says he is so full of law that it's hard to keep from cheating somebody.

LIVING SKELETON.—In Montpelier, Vt., a man 42 years old, weighing only fifty pounds, has been exhibited recently.

It is reported that Horace Bean, a distinguished Banker of New Orleans, has failed.

Falselhood Corrected.

A slander was recently circulated in New Orleans to the prejudice of the Rev. J. J. Mullon, to the effect that he had in a religious appeal to his congregation, exhorted them not to join the American army in a war against Mexico, because they are Catholics. Mr. Mullon, in a communication published in the N. O. Courier, gives the story an indignant contradiction, which to those who know how truly American he is in feeling, was altogether unnecessary. His denial of the slanderous charge concludes with this emphatic and patriotic declaration:

"Were they the subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff, whose catholicity is less equivocal than that of the Mexicans, who had dishonored and insulted the flag of my country, I would be found among the first to stop the mouths of mendacious croakers about an unholy war, by demanding prompt and instantaneous reparation."

The Chicago Democrat has the following excellent and pithy sermon on the "Beauties of Swearing." It speaks volumes, and we hope all guilty of the vile, vulgar, and useless habit, will feel as we felt on reading it. We were addicted much to the practice, we would quit it forever! Look into it, ye profane, and see your own faces as in a looking glass.

BEAUTIES OF SWEARING.—One boy asked another, this morning, "What kind of a boat is the Boston?" "Oh, she's a God damn fine boat," was the reply. "Did she bring much freight?" "Yes, a damn big load."

General Taylor, at Point Isabel, expected, on the 5th, to march the next day with a heavy train of supplies for the fort on the river, and then to assume offensive operations against the Mexicans; but a private letter makes the probable conjecture that General Arista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river—leaving in the chapparrals only the rancheros—his irregular cavalry. It is not likely that he will return, "Jeus Christ," "Hail and Damnation," "God damn my soul," &c., as often as every three or four words. If any one is desirous of taking lessons in this amiable accomplishment, for a reasonable fee, we can tell him where they can be obtained.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The recruiting is still going on in this city, but rather slowly. Messrs. Drake, McDougal and Wallace have issued a handbill, calling on the young men of the country to enlist as volunteers. The news has hardly had time to get abroad as yet, but no doubt, as soon as it does, it will be promptly responded to. We notice that companies in various parts of the State have announced their readiness to answer the call of the Governor, which has probably reached them by this time. We shall soon be able to name the companies as they report to head quarters.

In Henry county, we understand that a large number are in readiness to enrol themselves as a mounted volunteer rifle company; but are in doubt whether the call on this State embraces volunteers of that class. We say, let them organize, and be in readiness. In the mean time, they can ascertain whether they will be wanted.

More Mystery, Perhaps.

On Tuesday Morning, the body of a full grown infant, in a state of nudity, was drawn from a well, on the corner of Delaware and Washington streets. It was afloat; but how long it had been there, was a matter of conjecture; some contending that it must have been thrown there on Monday night, and others, that it must have been there some days. At all events, it was a fine looking boy, and looked remarkably fresh. An inquest is being held, but the jury had not returned their verdict when our paper went to press.

Verily, Indianapolis is fast getting to be a city! If we would avoid these evils, we must have more social picnics, parties, and every thing joyous, now and then a good hunting and fishing frolic, and see if we can't laugh the d—l away. He is right among us notwithstanding we have tried to preach him off.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—Master John Carter, a fine promising youth, some twelve years of age, son of Mr. Harlin Carter, of Washington township, Hendricks county, was drowned in a mill pond, on Big White Lick, about twelve miles west of Indianapolis, on Saturday evening last. He left his father's house for the purpose of fishing, and it is supposed he went in to bathe, as his clothes, together with some fish he had caught, were found a short distance above his body. He had been gone some two or three hours, and when found, life was totally extinct. No eye but the eye of Him who hears the young raven's cry, saw him draw his last breath; and no ear but His heard the thoughts he uttered when he resigned his young spirit into the hands of Him who gave it.

The Supreme Court commenced the May term on Monday last (May 25.) Present, Justices BLACKFORD, DEWEY, and PERKINS.

The following lawyers are in attendance, viz: S. Judah, O. H. Smith, H. P. Thornton, J. S. Newman, J. Cariden, S. Parker, W. Wright, S. Huff, D. Major, C. C. Nave, J. Harvey, J. S. Reid, A. Kinney, J. Dumont, M. G. Bright, J. H. Thompson, R. Chandler, J. B. Niles, J. H. Bradley, J. L. Jernegan, H. S. Lane, R. C. Gregory, Z. Beard, R. Jones, G. S. Orth, J. Yargan, J. Perry, S. C. Wilson, D. Mace, H. P. Biddle, H. O'Neal, S. Yandes, L. Barbour, J. B. Sleeth, S. Major, A. A. Hammond, and H. H. Barbour.